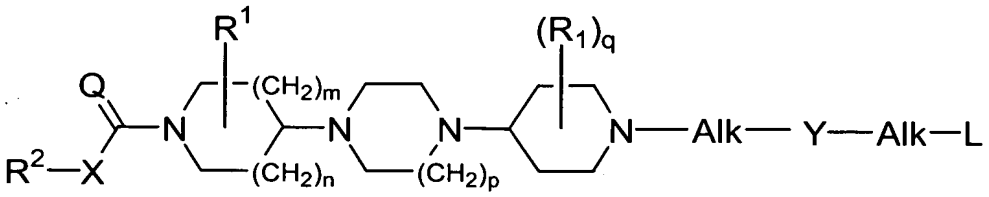
CLAIMS

1. A compound according to the general Formula (I)



(I)

the pharmaceutically acceptable acid or base addition salts thereof, the stereochemically isomeric forms thereof, the *N*-oxide form thereof and prodrugs thereof, wherein :

n is an integer, equal to 0, 1 or 2 ;

m is an integer, equal to 1 or 2, provided that if m is 2, then n is 1 ;

p is an integer equal to 1 or 2 ;

Q is O or NR^3 ;

X is a covalent bond or a bivalent radical of formula -O-, -S- or -NR^3- ;

each R^3 independently from each other, is hydrogen or alkyl ;

each R^1 independently from each other, is selected from the group of Ar^1, Ar^1-alkyl and di(Ar^1)-alkyl ;

q is an integer equal to 0 or 1 ;

R^2 is alkyl, Ar^2, Ar^2-alkyl, Het^1 or Het^1-alkyl ;

Y is a covalent bond or a bivalent radical of formula -C(=O)- or -SO_2-;

each Alk represents, independently from each other, a covalent bond; a bivalent straight or branched, saturated or unsaturated hydrocarbon radical having from 1 to 6 carbon atoms ; or a cyclic saturated or unsaturated hydrocarbon radical having from 3 to 6 carbon atoms ; each radical optionally substituted on one or more carbon atoms with one or more alkyl, phenyl, halo, cyano, hydroxy, formyl and amino radicals ;

L is selected from the group of hydrogen, alkyloxy, Ar^3-oxy, alkyloxycarbonyl, mono- and di(alkyl)amino, mono- and di(Ar^3)amino, mono- and di(alkyloxycarbonyl)amino, Ar^3, Ar^3-carbonyl, Het^2 and Het^2-carbonyl;

Ar^1 is phenyl, optionally substituted with 1, 2 or 3 substituents each independently from each other selected from the group of halo, alkyl, cyano, aminocarbonyl and alkyloxy ;

Ar^2 is naphthalenyl or phenyl, each optionally substituted with 1, 2 or 3

substituents, each independently from each other, selected from the group of halo, nitro, amino, mono- and di(alkyl)amino, cyano, alkyl, hydroxy, alkyloxy, carboxyl, alkyloxycarbonyl, aminocarbonyl and mono- and di(alkyl)aminocarbonyl ;

Ar^3 is naphthalenyl or phenyl, optionally substituted with 1, 2 or 3 substituents each independently from each other selected from the group of alkyloxy, alkyl, halo, hydroxy, pyridinyl, morpholinyl, pyrrolidinyl, imidazo[1,2-*a*]pyridinyl, morpholinylcarbonyl, pyrrolidinylcarbonyl, amino and cyano;

Het^1 is a monocyclic heterocyclic radical selected from the group of pyrrolyl, pyrazolyl, imidazolyl, furanyl, thienyl, oxazolyl, isoxazolyl, thiazolyl, thiadiazolyl, isothiazolyl, pyridinyl, pyrimidinyl, pyrazinyl and pyridazinyl ; or a bicyclic heterocyclic radical selected from the group of quinolinyl, quinoxalinyl, indolyl, benzimidazolyl, benzoxazolyl, benzisoxazolyl, benzothiazolyl, benzisothiazolyl, benzofuranyl and benzothienyl ; each heterocyclic radical may optionally be substituted on any atom by a radical selected from the group of halo and alkyl ;

Het^2 is a monocyclic heterocyclic radical selected from the group of pyrrolidinyl, dioxolyl, imidazolidinyl, pyrrazolidinyl, piperidinyl, morpholinyl, dithianyl, thiomorpholinyl, piperazinyl, imidazolidinyl, tetrahydrofuranyl, 2H-pyrrolyl, pyrrolinyl, imidazolinyl, pyrrazolinyl, pyrrolyl, imidazolyl, pyrazolyl, triazolyl, furanyl, thienyl, oxazolyl, isoxazolyl, thiazolyl, thiadiazolyl, isothiazolyl, pyridinyl, pyrimidinyl, pyrazinyl, pyridazinyl and triazinyl ; or a bicyclic heterocyclic radical selected from the group of benzopiperidinyl, quinolinyl, quinoxalinyl, indolyl, isoindolyl, chromenyl, benzimidazolyl, imidazo[1,2-*a*]pyridinyl, benzoxazolyl, benzisoxazolyl, benzothiazolyl, benzisothiazolyl, benzofuranyl and benzothienyl ; each radical optionally substituted with one or more radicals selected from the group of Ar^1, Ar^1alkyl, halo, hydroxy, alkyl, piperidinyl, pyrrolyl, thienyl, oxo, alkyloxy, alkyloxyalkyl and alkyloxycarbonyl ; and

alkyl is a straight or branched saturated hydrocarbon radical having from 1 to 6 carbon atoms or a cyclic saturated hydrocarbon radicals having from 3 to 6 carbon atoms ; optionally substituted on one or more carbon atoms with one or more radicals selected from the group of phenyl, halo, cyano, oxo, hydroxy, formyl and amino radicals.

2. A compound according to claim 1, characterized in that

n	is 1 ;
m	is 1 ;
p	is 1 ;
Q	is O ;
X	is a covalent bond ;
each R^1	is Ar^1 or Ar^1-alkyl ;
q	is 0 or 1 ;
R^2	is Ar^2 ;
Y	is a covalent bond or a bivalent radical of formula -C(=O)- or -SO_2- ;
each Alk	represents, independently from each other, a covalent bond; a bivalent straight or branched, saturated or unsaturated hydrocarbon radical having from 1 to 6 carbon atoms ; or a cyclic saturated or unsaturated hydrocarbon radical having from 3 to 6 carbon atoms ; each radical optionally substituted on one or more carbon atoms with one or more phenyl, halo, cyano, hydroxy, formyl and amino radicals ;
L	is selected from the group of hydrogen, alkyloxy, Ar^3-oxy, alkyloxy-carbonyl, mono- and di(alkyl)amino, mono-and di(Ar^3)amino, Ar^3 and Het^2;
Ar^1	is phenyl, optionally substituted with 1, 2 or 3 alkyl radicals ;
Ar^2	is phenyl, optionally substituted with 1, 2 or 3 alkyl radicals ;
Ar^3	is phenyl, optionally substituted with 1, 2 or 3 substituents each independently from each other selected from the group of alkyloxy, alkyl, halo, hydroxy, pyridinyl, morpholinyl, pyrrolidinyl, imidazo[1,2-*a*]pyridinyl, morpholinylcarbonyl, pyrrolidinylcarbonyl, amino and cyano ;
Het^2	is a monocyclic heterocyclic radical selected from the group of pyrrolidinyl, piperidinyl, morpholinyl, pyrrolyl, imidazolyl, pyrazolyl, furanyl, thienyl, isoxazolyl, thiazolyl, thiadiazolyl, pyridinyl, pyrimidinyl, pyrazinyl, and pyridazinyl ; or a bicyclic heterocyclic radical selected from the group of benzopiperidinyl, quinolinyl, quinoxalinyl, indolyl, chromenyl and benzimidazolyl ; each radical optionally substituted with one or more radicals selected from the group of Ar^1, Ar^1alkyl, halo, hydroxy, alkyl, piperidinyl, pyrrolyl, thienyl, oxo and alkyloxycarbonyl ; and
alkyl	is a straight hydrocarbon radical having 1 to 6 carbon atoms, optionally substituted with one or more halo radicals .

3. A compound according to any of claims 1-2, characterized in that R^1 is Ar^1methyl and attached to the 2-position or R^1 is Ar^1 and attached to the 3-position.

4. A compound according to any of claims 1-3, characterized in that the R^2-X-C(=Q)- moiety is 3,5-di-(trifluoromethyl) phenylcarbonyl.

5. A compound according to any one of claims 1-4 for use as a medicine.

6. The use of a compound according to any one of claims 1-4 for the manufacture of a medicament for treating neurokinin mediated conditions.

7. The use of a compound according to claim 6 for the manufacture of a medicament for treating emesis, depression, anxiety disorders, pain, pancreatitis and irritable bowel syndrome (IBS).

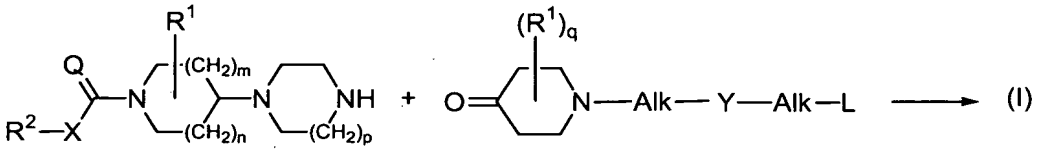
8. A pharmaceutical composition comprising a pharmaceutically acceptable carrier and, as active ingredient, a therapeutically effective amount of a compound according to any one of claims 1- 4.

9. A pharmaceutical composition according to claim 8, characterized in that it is in a form suitable to be orally administered.

10. A process for the preparation of a composition as claimed in any one of claims 1-4, characterized in that a pharmaceutically acceptable carrier is intimately mixed with a therapeutically effective amount of a compound as claimed in any one of claims 1-4.

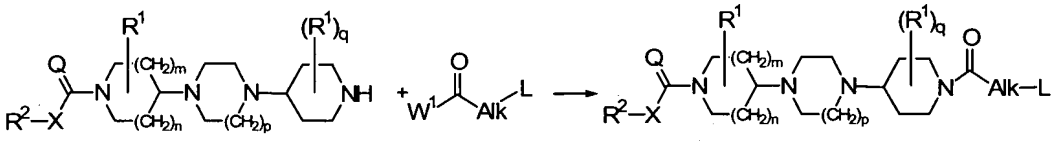
11. A process for the preparation of a compound according to Formula (I), more specifically according to Formula (I^a), Formula (I^b) or Formula (I^c), characterized in that

a) a final compound according to Formula (I) is obtained by reductive *N*-alkylation of an intermediate according to Formula (II) wherein R^1, R^2, X, Q, m, n and p are defined as in Formula (I), with an *N*-substituted piperidinon of Formula (III) wherein R^1, Alk, Y, L and q are defined as in Formula (I), in a reaction-inert solvent and in the presence of a reducing agent ; or



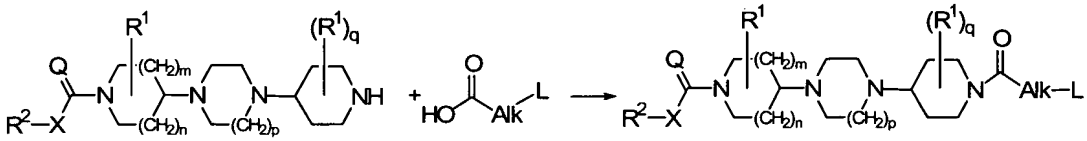
(II) (III)

b) a final compound according to Formula (I^a) is obtained by acylation of a final compound of Formula (I') wherein R^1, R^2, X, Q, m, n, p and q are defined as in Formula (I), with an acyl compound of Formula (V) wherein Alk and L are defined as in Formula (I) and W^1 is a leaving group, in a reaction-inert solvent and in the presence of a base ; or



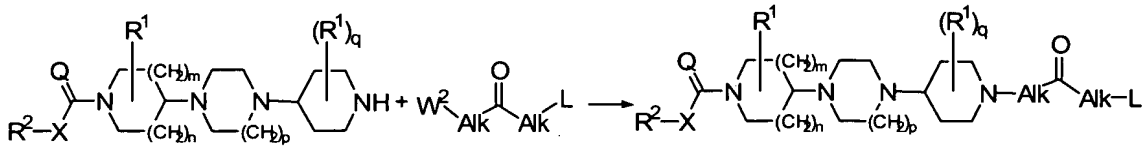
(I') (V) (I^a)

c) a final compound according to Formula (I^a) is obtained by a base-catalyzed nucleophilic addition reaction of a final compound of Formula (I') wherein R^1, R^2, X, Q, m, n, p and q are defined as in Formula (I), with a carboxylic acid of Formula (VI) wherein Alk and L are defined as in Formula (I), or its ester, in a reaction-inert solvent and in the presence of a base ; or



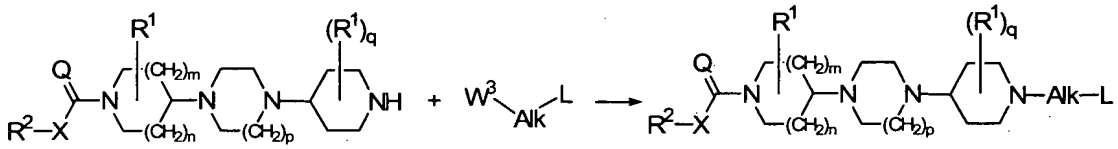
(I') (VI) (I^a)

d) a final compound according to Formula (I^b) is obtained by a base-catalyzed nucleophilic addition reaction of a final compound of Formula (I') wherein R^1, R^2, X, Q, m, n, p and q are defined as in Formula (I), with a compound of Formula (VIII) wherein Alk and L are defined as in Formula (I) and W^2 is a leaving group, in a reaction-inert solvent and in the presence of a base ; or



(I') (VII) (I^b)

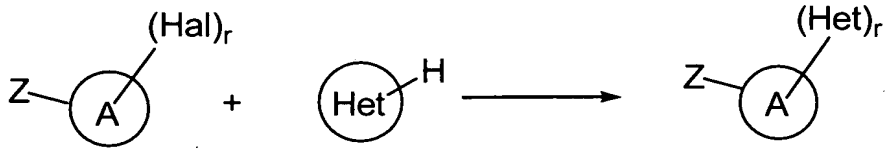
e) a final compound according to Formula (I^c) is obtained by reductive amination/alkylation of a final compound of Formula (I') wherein R^1, R^2, X, Q, m, n, p and q are defined as in Formula (I) with a compound of Formula (VIII) wherein Alk and L are defined as in Formula (I) and W^3 is a leaving group, in a reaction-inert solvent and in the presence of a base ; or



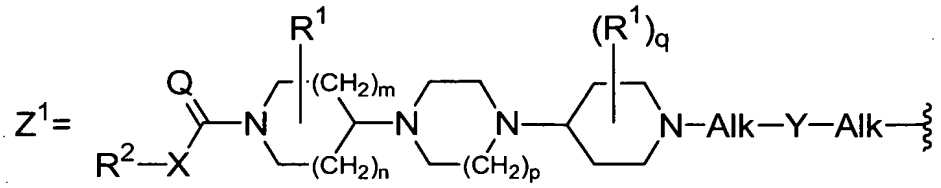
(I') (VIII) (I^c)

f) a final compound according to Formula (I) is obtained by converting compounds according to Formula (I) into each other following art-known transformation reactions ; and further, converting compounds according to Formula (I) into an acid addition salt by treatment with an acid, or into a base addition salt by treatment with a base, or conversely, the acid addition salt form may be converted into the free base by treatment with alkali, or the base addition salt may be converted into the free acid by treatment with an acid ; and by preparing the *N*-oxide and/or stereochemically isomeric forms thereof.

12. A process for the preparation of a compound according to Formula (XIII), characterized in that a compound according to Formula (XI), wherein A is an aryl or heteroaryl, Z may be any moiety, preferably a moiety Z^1 as defined below wherein each variable is defined as in Formula (I), Hal is an halogen and r is an integer ranging from 1 to a number equal to the number of available carbon atoms in the aryl or heteroaryl-moiety A, is reacted with an unsaturated heteroaryl Het according to Formula (XII) in the presence of catalytic amounts of $Pd(OAc)_2$ and 1,3-bis diphenylphosphinopropane, in the presence of a suitable base, preferably Cs_2CO_3 or K(AcO) and in a reaction-inert polar solvent.



(XI) (XII) (XIII)



13. A process according to claim 12, wherein Hal is bromo or iodo, A is phenyl or pyridinyl, Z is Z^1 and Het is selected from the group of imidazo[1,2-*a*]pyridinyl, pyrrolyl and thienyl.